

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, PLACARDING, HOSPITALIZATION, DISINFECTION, BURIAL.

Section 1. Article 18 of chapter 11 of the revised code of the city of St. Louis, 1907, relating to contagious, infectious, and pestilential diseases is hereby amended by striking out and repealing all of sections 792 to 809 thereof, and the following sections, to be known by the same and additional numbers, are hereby enacted in lieu of the sections striken out, such new sections to be as follows, to wit:

SEC. 792. Malignant, infectious, and contagious diseases defined.—Smallpox, chicken pox, scarlet fever, measles, German measles, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis by whatever name known, typhus fever, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, yellow fever, cholera, leprosy, and bubonic plague are hereby declared malignant, infectious, or contagious diseases.

SEC. 793. Blanks for reports to be furnished.—The health commissioner shall furnish the proper blank forms, on which reports, as required by this ordinance, shall be made.

SEC. 793A. Physicians to report malignant, infectious, and contagious diseases.—Every physician in the city of St. Louis who shall prescribe for or attend any person in said city having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease shall, within 24 hours after first discovering the existence of such disease, make a report thereon in writing to the health commissioner upon a blank form to be furnished by the health commissioner, which report shall give the name, age, and nativity, residence (street and number), date of attack, color, and sex of the person having such disease, together with the character of the disease.

SEC. 794. Notice of existence of contagious disease to be given.—The keeper or keepers, clerk or clerks, of any hotel or boarding house, owner or owners, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, of any building or other premises knowing or being apprised or informed that a person in their hotel, boarding house, building, or other premises has a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, shall within 24 hours report the fact to the health commissioner at his office, stating the name, age, and nativity, residence (street and number), color, and sex of the person having such disease.

SEC. 794A. Whenever any case of malignant, infectious, or contagious disease is reported in any building or premises in the city of St. Louis, it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or occupant of such building or premises, or the family of such person having such malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, to furnish the health commissioner, or his representative, such information as the health commissioner may require for his guidance, when such information is requested

require for his guidance, when such information is requested.

Sec. 795. Premises—When placarded.—The health commissioner shall have the power to cause to be placed on the outside of any building or other premises, or door of any room, occupied by a person having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, except tuberculosis, a printed placard giving notice of such disease. No person shall remove, deface, or in any manner whatsoever knowingly obstruct from public view such placard placed by order of the health commissioner; and every person having control of a house or premises upon which a placard is placed by the health commissioner, shall be held responsible for the removal, defacement, or obstruction of the same.

SEC. 795A. When house not placarded, duplicate report required.—Whenever any physician shall report any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease for which the health department places placards notifying the public of such contagion and such house or premises is not placarded within 36 hours, it shall be the duty of such physician to forward to the health commissioner a duplicate report, together with the information that such house or premises is not placarded.

SEC. 796. It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance on any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease to notify the health commissioner in writing if such patient so afflicted passes out of his professional care previous to the termination of the disease, and no physician shall terminate any such malignant, infectious, or contagious diseases excepting after a careful personal examination.

Sec. 797. Report when disease is terminated.—Upon the termination of a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease the physician last attending the person having had the disease shall immediately report the fact of the termination of the disease to the health commissioner at his office, so that the building or premises occupied by such person may be disinfected or fumigated, under rules and regulations as prescribed by the health commissioner.

SEC. 798. Household effects—Removal of, when prohibited.—No person shall remove or aid in removing from any building or other premises in which a person having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease shall have been reported any household

November 17, 1911 1804

goods, bedding, clothing, or any other article or articles until the same shall have been fumigated under the direction of the health commissioner.

Sec. 799. Bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases.—Whenever any person shall have died from a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease the body of such person shall not be removed from the building or other premises where the death occurred to any other building, church, or premises except by special written permission of the health commissioner, and when the health commissioner shall be informed that the funeral of any person who shall have died from any such disease is to be conducted in such a manner as to endanger others through unnecessary exposure to contagion, the health commissioner shall prescribe such rules and regulations, with the ap-

ner as to avoid such unnecessary exposure.

Sec. 800. Reports to public library.—It is hereby made the duty of the health commissioner, whenever any building or premises is reported as having a case of malignant, infectious, or contagious disease therein, to immediately notify the public

proval of the board of health, as will enable the funeral to be conducted in such a man-

library board of the existence thereof.

Sec. 800A. Books to be surrendered.—It is hereby made the duty of every person who has the care, custody, or control of any book, periodical, pamphlet, or other reading matter belonging to any public library to promptly report and surrender the same to the health commissioner when the same shall be in a building or other premises in which there is a person who has a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease.

SEC. 800B. Books, etc., of a public library in an infected house.—Whenever any notice of any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease is reported in any building or premises in the city of St. Louis the health commissioner shall demand and take possession of all books, periodicals, pamphlets, or other forms of reading matter, belonging to any public library, and shall remove the same to the office of the health department, where they shall be fumigated, after which they shall be returned to

the library to which they belong.

SEC. 801. Contagious diseases—Persons afflicted to be removed to hospital.—Whenever the health commissioner shall become apprised or informed that any person residing in any building or other premises in the city of St. Louis has a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, which in his opinion may endanger the lives of the citizens of the city of St. Louis, it shall be his duty to make or cause to be made an examination of said building or other premises and said person by a physician or physicians of the health department; and if said person shall have any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease the health commissioner, if he deem it necessary, shall cause said person to be removed from the said building or other premises to a hospital provided by the city for the treatment of such disease; and if force be found necessary to make such examination of said building or other premises or such person or to remove any person having any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, the health commissioner shall have the power and authority to use force if he should deem the same necessary or judicious; provided that the health commissioner shall permit one or more members of the family of such sick person or persons to accompany the sick person or persons to the hospital, there to remain as a nurse or nurses until such sick person or persons are discharged from the hospital.

SEC. 802. Parents and guardians.—No parent or guardian, or person having the care, custody, or control of any minor having a malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, knowing such minor to have such disease, shall permit such minor to attend any public, private, or parochial school in the city of St. Louis, or to mingle with any person or persons in a public place or public conveyance, until such minor shall be declared

free from contagion by the health commissioner.

SEC. 803. Teachers.—Every principal, superintendent, or teacher of any public, private, or parochial school in the city of St. Louis, knowing or having official or authentic information of the existence of any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease in the building or premises in which any teacher or pupils attending said school may live, shall immediately cause the removal of said teacher or pupils, and said teacher or pupils shall not be permitted to return to said school except upon proper certificate from the health commissioner, certifying that said building or premises have been properly fumigated or disinfected or that there is no longer danger of contagion of disease.

SEC. 804. Premises, etc., to be disinfected—When.—Whenever any building or other premises or one or more city blocks or squares of ground shall be infected with any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, the health commissioner shall have the power, by and with the approval of the board of health, to cause the said building or other premises, city block or blocks, or squares of ground to be vacated by the residents or inhabitants thereof for the purposes of disinfecting or fumigating the same; or if this is not deemed expedient or judicious by the board of health or by the health commissioner, he shall have the power and authority, by and with the approval of the board

of health, to close up the street or streets in front of and surrounding the said building or premises, city block or blocks, or squares of ground and to prohibit the residents and inhabitants thereof or other person or persons, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the health commissioner and approved by the board of health, from passing in or out, to and from, said building or other premises, city block or blocks, or squares of ground until said building or other premises, or one or more city blocks or squares of ground, shall have been fumigated and disinfected and said infection shall have ceased or the health commissioner or board of health shall order the restriction removed.

Sec. 805. No person shall, within the city, without a permit from the health commissioner, carry or remove from one place to another any person sick of any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease. Nor shall any person by any exposure of any individual sick of any such disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or promote the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

Sec. 806. Sprinkling of clothing.—The sprinkling of any clothing, in the course of

laundering, by blowing water from the mouth upon such clothing is prohibited.

SEC: 807. Whenever any person, residing in any building or other premises conducting therein any grocery, bakery, dairy, confectionery, fruit store, restaurant, cigar store, dry goods or clothing store, or any business where any article or articles for food or any dry goods or clothing is sold, has any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, or when any member of such person's family residing in such building or premises has any such disease, then the sale of any food products, tobacco, dry goods, or clothing in any such business of such person in the said building or other premises is prohibited until the disease is terminated or the person has been removed from said building or other premises and the building or other premises has been fumigated or disinfected under the direction of the health commissioner.

Sec. 808. Duty of police department to give notice.—It shall be the duty of the police department whenever or wherever they, in their judgment, consider or believe any malignant, infectious, or contagious disease to exist to notify the health commissioner of such fact, and also to assist the health commissioner or his officers or employees, whenever called upon so to do, while in the discharge of their duties, by virtue of the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 809. Penalty.—Any person who violates, neglects, or refuses to comply with or resists any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who interferes with, hinders, or obstructs the health commissioner or his officers or employees in the exercise of their authority, or duties, as prescribed by this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100. [Ordinance adopted July 26, 1910.]

ST. PAUL, MINN.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES-DISPOSAL OF ARTICLES USED BY PERSONS AFFECTED WITH

Sec. 1. No person shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of, within the city of St. Paul, any bedding, clothing, or other article or thing which has been used by or come in contact with any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, unless the same has been sterilized or disinfected under the supervision and direction of the commissioner of health of said city.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each article or thing so disposed of. [Ordinance adopted Apr. 18, 1911.]

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM-NOTIFICATION OF.

Sec. 1. Every physician, midwife, nurse, or other person attending any child at birth, or within seven days thereafter, shall report to the commissioner of health of the city of St. Paul, or to one of his assistants, every case of sore eyes developed by said child within said time, while so attending the same, and said report shall be made

within 24 hours after the first appearance of said case of sore eyes.

Sec. 2. Anyone failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 or by imprisonment for not less than 5 days

nor more than 30 days. [Ordinance adopted Apr. 15, 1911.]